

RELIEF OF CERTAIN MISSION INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING,

WITH COPY OF A REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS, A DRAFT OF A BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF CERTAIN
MISSION INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

JANUARY 27, 1902.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be
printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 25, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 21st instant, and accompanying draft of a bill for the relief of certain Mission Indians of California, and for other purposes, together with other papers relating thereto.

The Commissioner's report contains a full history of the case, and shows the necessity for providing a home for these Mission Indians, who are subject to ejectment from the lands they have resided upon under a decree of the superior court of San Diego, Cal., as affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

United States Indian Inspector McLaughlin, who, under instructions of the Department, visited the several properties in the counties of Riverside and San Diego, Cal., named in the Commissioner's letter, regards the Monserrate ranch as possessing greater advantages, at a minimum cost to the Government, than any of the others offered. This is the property sought to be purchased at a cost of \$70,000, the balance of the appropriation asked for (\$100,000), to be expended in establishing the Indians in their new homes.

As, in my opinion, this matter merits the careful attention of the Congress, I have the honor to recommend that the bill submitted receive early and favorable consideration.

For the information of the committee to which the bill may be referred I inclose copies of the propositions from sundry owners for the sale of their several properties to the United States for the occupancy of these Indians.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, January 21, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by Department reference, of the report dated January 7, 1901, of United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin, of his investigation of certain tracts of land in Riverside and San Diego counties, Cal., with the view of selecting a suitable location for those Mission Indians who are subject to ejectment from the lands they have resided upon, under the decree of the superior court for the county of San Diego, Cal., as affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Before considering the data presented by Inspector McLaughlin it is regarded appropriate to briefly review the facts regarding these Indians as the same appear in the records of the court proceeding.

On June 8, 1840, the Mexican Government granted to Jose Antonio Pico certain lands in California known as the Rancho San Jose del Valle. This grant stipulated that the grantee should "not molest (prejudicar) the Indians that thereon may be established." On November 28, 1844, a grant of land was made by Mexico to Juan J. Warner, with the proviso that the grantee be allowed to fence it "without interfering with the roads and other usages" (servidumbres).

After the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Congress, March 3, 1851, passed "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California" (9 Stat., 631), which provided that each and every person claiming lands in California by virtue of any right or title derived from the Spanish or Mexican Governments should present the same within two years from the date of the passage of the act to the commissioners constituted by said act; and it was made the duty of the commissioners to hear and decide such claims, subject to an appeal to and final determination by the Federal courts.

Section 15 of the act of 1851 provided:

That the final decrees rendered by said commissioners or by the district or Supreme Court of the United States, or any patent to be issued under this act, shall be conclusive between the United States and said claimants only, and shall not affect the interests of third persons.

In 1852 Warner presented his title to the commissioners for confirmation, and on January 16, 1880, he received a patent from the United States.

From time immemorial, as it was alleged, certain Mission Indians, now numbering over 200, resided on this Warner's ranch, so-called, claiming that under Spanish and Mexican law they were entitled to the continued use and occupancy of the lands which they were using so long as they or any of their descendants remained in possession thereof, without, however, having the power of alienating such lands. The Indians further claimed that all private grants of lands made by the Mexican Government were, under Mexican law, subject to such general right of use and occupancy in the Indians, although the grants including such lands were silent upon that subject; that in the grants to Pico and Warner their (the Indians') right to the continued use and occupancy of the lands was expressly preserved, and that under the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo their usufructuary rights were fully protected.

The Indians never presented their claims to the commissioners under the act of 1851, claiming that they were relieved from the necessity of

doing so because the sole purpose of the act was to segregate private property from public domain and to fix the boundaries of the same, and that patents issued thereunder were not binding upon them as "third persons" having an interest in the lands by a right paramount to that confirmed and patented.

The Indians further claimed that they were wards of Mexico, and by the transfer of sovereignty became, and ever since have been, wards of this nation, and that it was not intended that they should be compelled to present their claims to the commissioners for confirmation under penalty of forfeiture for failure to do so.

On the other hand, the Downey estate, claiming title to the ranch under the Warner patent, averred that said patent was conclusive of the entire controversy, and that all evidence on behalf of the Indians' contention was inadmissible.

In July, 1893, two suits were brought in the superior court of San Diego County, Cal., by the administrator of the Downey estate, against the Indians, to quiet title to and recover possession of the lands in controversy. The titles of said suits were *Harvey v. Barker et al.* and *Harvey v. Quevas et al.* In these suits the facts above recited were alleged, among others. In December, 1896, findings and judgment were given by the court for the plaintiffs.

The defendant Indians' motion for a new trial having been denied, they appealed to the supreme court of California, which court, by a divided bench, affirmed the judgment of the lower court. Writ of error was thereupon prosecuted in behalf of the Indians to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court of the United States, at the October, 1900, term, affirmed the judgment of the supreme court of California. (181 U. S., 481.)

The Indians were enabled to appeal from the decision of the lower court of California through the kindly act of a few philanthropic persons, who subscribed the amount necessary to make up the amount of the two appeal bonds. The appeal from the supreme court of California to the Supreme Court of the United States was taken by the Attorney-General on behalf of the Indians.

In his annual report for 1901 the Attorney-General, after referring to the decision of the Supreme Court in these cases, said:

* * * These Indians are now subject to immediate ejection from their holdings, and are remaining thereon for a short time only by sufferance of the plaintiffs. It is hard to exaggerate the severity of their fate, since they not only are thrust out from homes which they and their ancestors have occupied for generations, and are thus entirely deprived of subsistence, but it will be difficult to find for them suitable provision on any reservation which that country offers. This subject will no doubt be presented to Congress through the proper authorities, but as this Department has conducted the litigation and is familiar with all the circumstances, it seems proper for me to say that the subject merits the careful and early attention of Congress.

Through an understanding had between the Attorney-General and the administrator of the Downey estate the Indians are being permitted to reside temporarily on Warner's ranch. The agreement was that they should remain until the present session of Congress.

It having been represented by the agent for the Mission Indians that the Warner's Ranch Indians, if compelled to relinquish their homes on said tract, would go absolutely empty handed, and it appearing eminently proper that the Department should take the necessary steps to ascertain whether suitable land could be had upon which to

locate the Indians, this office, on July 25, 1901, recommended to the Department that an Indian inspector be detailed to proceed to the Mission Agency for the purpose of making a selection of a tract, to be obtained from the public domain or acquired by purchase from private parties.

In his report of January 7, 1902, above referred to, Inspector McLaughlin states that 27 families, aggregating 128 persons, reside at the Agua Caliente (Hot Springs) on Warner's ranch, who, with 30 absentees, make a total of 158 persons who belong on that reservation, known as "Agua Caliente No. 2." The Indian settlements at Nataguy (11 persons), Puerta La Cruz (9 persons), and San Jose (14 persons), are within Warner's ranch, and at Puerta Chiquita, on Governor Gage's property, are 18 persons. These, with 40 persons at San Felipe, who are also liable to be dispossessed of their land holdings, make a total, approximately, of 250 persons, who must be provided for.

Inspector McLaughlin submits definite propositions from sundry property owners for the transfer of the following tracts to the United States for the occupancy of the dispossessed Indians:

- (1) Warner's ranch, San Diego County, Cal., 30,000 acres, price \$245,000.
- (2) Governor Gage's tract, a portion of Warner's ranch, 1,148 acres, price \$25,000.
- (3) Pauba-Temecula ranchos, Riverside County, price \$250,000.
- (4) Jacob Ludy ranch (Little Temecula ranch) and four other tracts, Riverside County, 2,080 acres, price \$28,360.
- (5) San Pasqual ranch, San Diego County, 1,911 acres, price, per amended proposition, \$86,800.
- (6) Pauma rancho, San Diego County, 13,050 acres, price \$60,000.
- (7) Monserrate ranch, San Diego County, 2,370 acres, price per amended proposition, \$70,000.
- (8) Webster ranch, Riverside County, 2,489.59 acres, price \$15 per acres, \$37,343.85.
- (9) Ethanac ranch, Riverside County, 1,650 acres, price \$241,000.
- (10) Potrero ranch, Riverside County, 3,500 acres, price \$350,000.
- (11) Aqua Tibia rancho, San Diego County, 1,520 acres, price \$50,000.
- (12) William Kinkead's property and adjoining tracts, San Diego County, 1,620 acres, price \$34,000.

If the number of Indians to be now provided for does not exceed 300 persons, Inspector McLaughlin regards the Monserrate ranch (No. 7) as possessing greater advantages at a minimum cost to the Government than any of the other properties offered. He states that of the 2,370 acres in this ranch, about 1,800 are cultivable, and that the remainder is fairly good grazing land. In his report covering this tract he states:

There is very little waste land on this ranch, one rocky ridge in the eastern portion of the tract near the ranch house being the only barren or worthless portion. This property has a frontage of a mile on the San Luis Rey River, from which stream 300 acres, at least, of the ranch lands can be irrigated during certain seasons of the year. The middle of the San Luis Rey River at this point is the southeastern boundary of the Monserrate ranch. The valley land, approximately 800 acres, is all in one body, about 150 acres of which is now in alfalfa, and 300 acres additional can be successfully cultivated without irrigation, and have heretofore grown alfalfa without irrigation, it being subirrigated, water being only from 3 to 5 feet below the surface throughout the valley.

There is a 40-horsepower pumping plant, with centrifugal pump, situated in the southeastern portion of the tract, near the San Luis Rey River, which is utilized for irrigating a portion of the valley lands in unusually dry seasons. This pumping plant is comparatively new and in good condition, and when in operation throws a steady and full stream of water through a 6-inch iron pipe, the water being pumped from a large well, which is inexhaustible in its supply for the capacity of the pump.

There is a magnificent growth of live-oak timber in the upper end of the valley, fully 100 acres in extent, which, with the softer varieties of timber along the San Luis Rey River and other portions of the ranch, will provide necessary fuel for 300 Indians for all time to come. This ranch is better supplied with timber than any other in

southwestern California, and, in fact, the only one containing necessary fuel, which latter is now becoming quite scarce throughout that section.

This ranch is about 16 miles inland from Oceanside, on the Pacific coast, and possesses more natural advantages for the location of from 300 to 400 Indians than any other tract of similar acreage in Riverside or San Diego counties; and it being desirable to locate the Indians upon land which can be successfully cultivated, I regard this tract, with its large proportion of tillable land and the little waste, as best adapted for that purpose and far superior to any that I have examined; also, that when considering the prices at which the respective tracts are held, the Indians can, in my opinion, be better provided for on this ranch than elsewhere and at less cost to the Government.

With a farmer placed here to direct the Indians, together with a day school for the children, reasonable industry on the part of the Indians should enable them to soon become prosperous and comfortable, as the soil is rich, water plentiful, and the ranch a producer of profitable crops, as was evidenced by the grain and produce which I saw in the ranch barns and warehouses at the time of my visit.

The owner of the Montserrate ranch, Dr. George W. Robinson, of Los Angeles, Cal., originally offered to dispose of the tract to the Government for \$75,000, but afterwards in a telegram, dated January 14, 1902, to the inspector he agreed to take \$70,000 for it. This is understood to mean for the ranch and its appurtenances, exclusive of the cattle, hogs, horses, farming implements, hay, and grain, but including the pumping plant, as well as the buildings, fences, and other fixtures.

In addition to the \$70,000 required to purchase said ranch, the inspector states that an additional sum of at least \$30,000 will be needed to provide building materials, agricultural implements, subsistence supplies, etc., for the Indians to give them a start in their new homes.

The case of the Warner's Ranch Indians appeals strongly to the sympathies of those who are best acquainted with their situation. They face a condition that would wring the hearts of their white brothers everywhere were it made known. Now they must leave the homes in which they and their ancestors have dwelt for a period of time beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant of their section. They can not understand why they are thus forced to remove, and in their sad plight are beseeching the Government for assistance.

These Warner's ranch Indians are reported as industrious; they not only till their own soil but sometimes go long distances to obtain employment, and they have always maintained themselves by their own labor. The time is at hand when they must give up their little possessions, and unless the strong arm of the Government, whose wards they are, is stretched out to assist them they will go practically beggars.

Moved by the many appeals made in behalf of these unfortunate Indians and by the intimate knowledge gained of their case through an experience of a decade or more of years, this office unhesitatingly and most earnestly recommends that the inclosed draft of a bill to appropriate the sum of \$100,000 for their relief be submitted to Congress for its early and favorable consideration. As was before stated, that sum will provide for the purchase of the required land and for building material and other necessities to provide them shelter and sustenance.

The report of Inspector McLaughlin and its inclosures are herewith returned, with three copies of the draft of the bill above referred to and two copies of this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. JONES, *Commissioner.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

TABULATED ACREAGE AND PRICES OF CERTAIN TRACTS OF LAND SITUATED IN RIVERSIDE AND SAN DIEGO COUNTIES, CAL., EXAMINED BY JAMES M'LAUGHLIN, UNITED STATES INDIAN INSPECTOR, WITH A VIEW TO FINDING A SUITABLE LOCATION FOR THE MISSION INDIANS OF WARNER'S RANCH, RECENTLY DISPOSSESSED OF THEIR FORMER HOMES.

[Plats of the respective tracts, together with the propositions of the owners or their agents, accompany this tabulation.]

(1) *Warner's ranch, San Diego County (30,000 acres; price \$245,000).*—Twenty-seven families, aggregating 128 persons, reside at Agua Caliente (Hot Springs), and they claim that 30 members of said families are now absent, thus making 158 persons belonging to that reservation (Agua Caliente No. 2).

The altitude of the hot springs is 3,165 feet. The Indians have about 200 acres of land under cultivation, about 60 acres of which is indifferently irrigated by waters taken from the hot springs. Some of the Indians have a few fruit trees, and there are a few small vineyards. The lands of Warner's ranch are not adapted to agriculture, being devoid of water for irrigation except a small tract near the said hot springs; also a few small springs, or rather seepages, on other portions of the ranch. There are two creeks which run through the ranch from the northeast to the southwest, but there was no water in either of these streams during my visit there.

The ranch land is very uneven and broken, with, as above stated, great scarcity of water. The two creeks above-mentioned, having their source in the mountains east of the ranch, if storage reservoirs were constructed well up in the foothills to retain the flood waters and utilized as required for irrigating the valley lands, much good land situated in the valleys could be successfully cultivated, but the expense of constructing the required storage reservoirs and conducting the water therefrom to the lower mesa and valley lands would be very great. Owing to the nature of the soil the water would have to be conveyed through iron pipes or cement ditches. There is one extensive valley on this ranch which affords very good grazing, the grass being native salt grass, but owing to a series of dry seasons for the past five years the range has become almost exhausted and grazing very poor.

Mr. J. Downey Harvey, of San Francisco, Cal., administrator of the estate of John G. Downey, deceased, offers 30,000 acres of this ranch for the sum of \$245,000, and states that the owners will not sell any portion of the ranch in part less than the tract of 30,000 acres, which will embrace the hot springs.

The tract which is occupied and cultivated by the Indians of Agua Caliente embraces the said springs, and there is very little cultivable land adjacent, apart from the 200 acres now being cultivated by the Indians. There is very little tillable land on the entire ranch in proportion to the mountainous, rocky, and worthless sections.

If it were possible to have secured from the ranch owners the tract now occupied by the Indians of the hot springs settlement, where they have so long resided, it would be most pleasing to the Indians and very gratifying to their many friends; but as the owners will not dispose of any small tract embracing the hot springs, and will not sell less than 30,000 acres of the ranch, it would seem unadvisable to purchase such a large tract containing so much worthless and high-priced land, the arid and worthless portions being greatly out of proportion to the arable tracts. The scarcity of water upon the entire ranch, together with the expense of developing water thereon for irrigation, makes this ranch undesirable and unsuitable for agricultural purposes.

The Indian settlements of Mataguay, 11 persons; Puerta La Cruz, 9 persons, and San Jose, 14 persons, are within the Warner ranch tract, which, with 158 persons belonging at Agua Caliente (Hot Springs), aggregates 186 persons within the Warner ranch proper, and which, with the 18 persons at Puerta Chiquita, on Governor Gage's property, a portion of the same ranch, makes a total of 204 Indians dispossessed who have to be provided for.

(2) *Governor Gage's tract, which is a portion of the Warner's ranch, San Diego County, 1,148 acres, price \$25,000.*—This tract joins the Warner's ranch property on the west, and is similar to the Warner's ranch lands, except that there is a larger proportion of valley land to the total acreage than the Warner's ranch.

The Indian village of Puerta Chiquita, numbering 18 persons, is within this tract at the foot of a mountain range near the southwest corner and adjoining the Warner's ranch property. This would not be a desirable location for said dispossessed Indians, as the land is not adapted to agriculture, owing to lack of water for irrigation.

(3) *Puaba-Temecula ranches, Riverside County, 37,971 acres, price \$250,000.*—Or the western portion, as indicated on the map herewith, for \$150,000; or the eastern portion for \$175,000, with the question of apportionment of water between the respective tracts to be subject to future adjustment.

The owners of this ranch, the Cosmos Land and Water Company, refuse to sell 2,000 to 5,000 acres of the valley land, thus segregating the more desirable land susceptible to irrigation from the other land of the ranch. About 13,000 acres of this ranch are tillable, 300 acres of which are now under irrigation, but there is not sufficient water at the present time for this number of acres. About 500 acres are in alfalfa, 200 acres of which is of light stand, being in fields that were seeded and started when water was more plentiful than of recent years. The remainder of the land, apart from the 500 acres now in alfalfa, is dry farming, depending upon the winter rains for making the crop. Oats, wheat, barley, and rye are thus grown, yielding an average of about 10 bushels of barley and 7 bushels of wheat per acre annually.

The tract is being used chiefly as a stock ranch. Potatoes, onions, etc., can not be raised upon it, except when irrigated. Vegetables can be grown where alfalfa grows, both needing water, and vegetables must be irrigated in this section of the country. The 13,000 acres of this ranch classified as cultivable includes every rod of arable land within its boundaries, much of which is in small, isolated valleys and mesa tracts, surrounded by broken country and mountain spurs.

The ranch is leased for a term of five years from November 1, 1897, by Messrs. Cobb & Culver, at an annual rental of \$5,000. Said lessees sublease to other parties, and informed me that they could not vacate the ranch before the expiration of their lease, October 31, 1902. The lessees have constructed about 100 miles of two-wire fence, with willow posts, all of which, together with other improvements of a character which can be removed, including buildings of their sublessees, are to be taken off the premises by the lessees if not sold by them to the purchasers of the ranch.

If 2,500 acres of the valley lands of this ranch, which should include all of the irrigated portion, could be purchased, it would make a good location for the Indians and enable them to engage in an agricultural life, but as the owners will not dispose of these valley lands without disposing of the entire ranch, which contains so much waste land, would give the appearance of a disproportionate quantity of land provided for the Indians to what was actually of any value to them.

There is practically no timber on this ranch, but there is vacant Government land in the adjacent mountains from which the Indians could obtain fuel. The ranch is essentially adapted to stock raising, as the irrigated valley enables the occupants to raise sufficient fodder to maintain the range stock during the more severe weather.

(4) *Jacob Ludy ranch (Little Temecula ranch)*, 1,700 acres; price, \$34,000.—This ranch joins the Pauba Temecula ranch on the south. Approximately 1,500 of the 1,700 acres can be cultivated, about 800 acres being under cultivation, 80 acres of which is now irrigated and in alfalfa. Twenty additional acres could be irrigated from the water right belonging to the ranch. It has ten days' water right out of every thirty-five days of never less than 40 miner's inches of water and sometimes much more. This water is well secured to Mr. Ludy by a recorded right. Cuts six crops a year from his alfalfa, said 80 acres yielding about 400 tons annually, which is worth from \$8 to \$10 per ton. The cultivation upon this ranch, except the 80 acres in alfalfa, is dry farming, the yield depending upon the winter rains to make the crop. The rough land, which can not be cultivated, affords some grazing—bunch and other grasses—but the stand is invariably thin. Ordinary farm buildings, and not very valuable, upon this ranch; land all fenced.

There are three tracts owned by other individuals, together with two small Government tracts adjoining this ranch, which would increase the acreage at this place to 2,080 acres, at a total cost of \$37,680.

The small acreage that can be brought under irrigation on this ranch makes it objectionable as a farming proposition, as, without irrigation throughout southern California, there is no certainty of realizing from agricultural efforts, and the 100 acres of this ranch that can be irrigated is too small a tract for the dispossessed Warner's ranch Indians to insure their prosperity.

5. *San Pasqual ranch, San Diego County, offered by R. Meredeth Jones, real estate agent.*

	Acres.	Price.
H. J. Myers' portion	654	\$50,000
Mr. Gove's portion	435	16,000
Elbert Ward's portion	822	18,000
Total	1,911	84,000

San Pasqual ranch, through which the San Bernardo Creek runs (no running water in the creek at the present time), is a very pretty and productive valley, about 1

mile in width by 4 miles in length, and is surrounded by mountains on all sides, except at the western end where the San Bernardo Creek passes out through the range of hills toward Escondido.

The Myers tract of 654 acres is the most desirable portion of this valley and controls the principal water supply, a large marsh spring $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, being a strip of land 25 by 80 rods belonging to this ranch and extending up toward the mountains and foothills. There is a 16-horsepower gasoline engine and centrifugal pump at the outlet of this spring, which throws 300 miner's inches of water for eight hours a day when in operation, the water in the spring being ample to supply the pump for from eight to twelve hours out of every twenty-four, according to the season of the year. There are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of fluming pine lumber, used to conduct the water over the ranch lands.

There are about 400 acres of this tract under cultivation, 100 acres of which are in alfalfa, and which is cut from seven to eight times a year, producing about 10 tons per acre annually. Where alfalfa is grown, all cereals and vegetables can be successfully raised. Good corn is also grown on this ranch. I saw some fields of grain that had been harvested the past season which had produced well.

In ordinary seasons the water runs from the spring sufficiently strong to irrigate a large portion of this Myers tract by gravitation, but a series of dry years has reduced the flow from the spring and dried up the San Bernardo Creek, making it necessary to put in the fluming plant referred to, which was put in last year at a cost of \$1,600, and which, with elevated fluming, makes it possible to conduct the water to higher portions of the ranch lands than could be irrigated by gravitation direct from the spring.

This Myers ranch is a splendid tract of land, although there are some alkali streaks which lessen its value materially. The ground is also rather low in places, so that in wet seasons some portions would be miry and nonproductive.

The Gove tract adjoins the Myers tract on the southwest. It is also very nice bottom land, but depends chiefly upon the Myers ranch spring for its water supply for irrigation purposes. There is an orchard and vineyard on this tract, but lack of sufficient water for its irrigation is manifest, as neither trees nor vines look thrifty for want of sufficient moisture.

The Ward tract adjoins the Gove tract on the west, and of the 822 acres about 250 acres are bottom or valley land, upon which alfalfa was formerly grown, producing, it is said, from 5 to 10 tons per acre annually, according to the season's moisture, but owing to lack of water the past few years there is now no stand of alfalfa on this tract.

This Ward tract contains some good bottom land; the remainder is fair pasturage, and the soil throughout this San Pasqual Valley is not excelled in San Diego County, but apart from the Myers portion, which controls the large spring with its pumping plant to supplement the gravitation when flow ceases in dry weather, the remainder of the valley, i. e., the Gove and Ward tracts are precarious farming propositions, and a crop can not be calculated upon with any certainty, the yield depending upon the winter rainfall, which seems to be decreasing every year throughout southwestern California for the past five years.

This valley was formerly occupied by Mission Indians, one of their graveyards being near the center of the valley, and if water for irrigation were sufficiently plentiful this ranch, the three properties herein set forth, would be a very suitable location for the Warner's Ranch Indians, but owing to lack of water for irrigating the lands sufficiently to insure the raising of remunerative crops, together with the scarcity of timber for required fuel, it does not, in my opinion, meet necessary requirements.

(6) *Pauma Rancho, San Diego County (13,050 acres, price \$60,000).*—This is the lowest-priced piece of land examined by me which was offered for sale, but the scarcity of water makes it undesirable for the purposes required. There are two Indian settlements on this ranch, the larger one of which has about 135 inches of water from Pauma Creek, which might be employed to great advantage if properly piped from the canyon through the foothills to the valleys below; yet the amount of good land in proportion to the sterile, rocky, and worthless portions is small. The altitude of the valley is about 900 feet, the surrounding hills and mountain ranges from 1,500 to 3,000 feet.

There is a spring in the eastern end of this tract which flows about 11 miner's inches of water, but decreases in midsummer to about 9 inches.

As above stated, the Pauma Creek, passing by Pauma Indian village, furnishes about 135 inches of water in midsummer and considerably more in winter. It requires 1 miner's inch of water to irrigate 4 acres of vegetables or alfalfa. One miner's inch of water will irrigate 5 acres of oranges, but all the water of this Pauma Creek that does not sink in the sand after passing out of the canyon is utilized by the Indians of

Pauma village, who occupy 250 acres of land here, deeded to them by the former owner of the ranch. If the water of this spring were properly conducted from the canyon, it would irrigate from 500 to 600 acres of the valley lands, which could be cultivated, and the soil is very rich, but produces nothing without irrigation or unusually heavy rains.

(7) *Monserate Ranch, San Diego County (2,370 acres, price \$75,000).*—About 1,800 acres of this 2,370 are cultivable, the remainder being fairly good grazing land. There is very little waste land on this ranch, one rocky ridge in the eastern portion of the tract, near the ranch house, being the only barren or worthless portion. This property has a frontage of a mile on the San Luis Rey River, from which stream 300 acres at least of the ranch lands can be irrigated during certain seasons of the year. The middle of the San Luis Rey River at this point is the southeastern boundary of the Monserate ranch. The valley land, approximating 800 acres, is all in one body, about 150 acres of which is now in alfalfa, and 300 acres additional can be successfully cultivated without irrigation and have heretofore grown alfalfa without irrigation, it being subirrigated, water being only from 3 to 5 feet below the surface throughout the valley.

There is a 40-horsepower pumping plant with centrifugal pump situated in the southeastern portion of the tract near the San Luis Rey River, which is utilized for irrigating a portion of the valley lands in unusually dry seasons. This pumping plant is comparatively new and in good condition, and when in operation throws a steady and full stream of water through a 6-inch iron pipe, the water being pumped from a large well, which is inexhaustible in its supply for the capacity of the pump.

There is a magnificent growth of live-oak timber in the upper end of the valley, fully 100 acres in extent, which, with the softer varieties of timber along the San Luis Rey River and other portions of the ranch, will provide necessary fuel for 300 Indians for all time to come. This ranch is better supplied with timber than any other in southwestern California, and, in fact, the only one containing necessary fuel, which latter is now becoming quite scarce throughout that section.

This ranch is about 16 miles inland from Oceanside, on the Pacific coast, and possesses more natural advantages for the location of from 300 to 400 Indians than any other tract of similar acreage in Riverside or San Diego counties, and it being desirable to locate the Indians upon land which can be successfully cultivated, I regard this tract, with its large proportion of tillable land and the little waste, as best adapted for that purpose and far superior to any that I have examined; also, that when considering the prices at which the respective tracts are held, the Indians can, in my opinion, be better provided for on this ranch than elsewhere and at less cost to the Government.

With a farmer placed here to direct the Indians, together with a day school for the children, reasonable industry on the part of the Indians should enable them to soon become prosperous and comfortable, as the soil is rich, water plentiful, and the ranch a producer of profitable crops, as was evidenced by the grain and produce which I saw in the ranch barns and warehouses at the time of my visit.

(8) *Webster Ranch, Riverside County (2,439.59 acres, at \$15 per acre, \$37,343.85).*—This ranch is situated about 3 miles northwest of San Jacinto, and consists of bottom land and second bench or low mesa of about equal proportions. There is considerable alkali in the northeast portion, which impairs its value. About 150 acres of the mesa are cultivated, upon which rye and barley are raised, all dry farming. There are several small springs in the bottom lands, which afford plenty of good water for stock, and it is believed that flowing wells could be obtained on this tract to successfully irrigate all bottom lands. In fact, they have three 2-inch wells in the bottom near the ranch house, which are flowing small streams. This tract of land is quite level, but has many bare spots devoid of vegetation. Native salt grass grows on the bottom portion, affording very good grazing. There is no timber for fuel on this tract, and the ranch is regarded by the people in the neighborhood as not adapted to farming. From a careful examination of the tract, I do not consider it a suitable location for the Indians with the hope of having them make a living thereon by farming.

Ethanac Ranch, Riverside County (1,650 acres, price \$241,000).—This ranch is on the San Jacinto branch of the Santa Fe Railway system, about 5 miles southeast of Perris. There is a railroad station on the ranch. There are about 1,000 acres of this tract now under irrigation. The irrigation system is a pumping plant, modern, quite costly, and complete in every particular. The pumping plant consists of 350-horsepower Corliss engine, with two 200-horsepower boilers, 1 fuel economizer, 1 electric generator, one 3,000-barrel steel oil tank, and one 1,200-barrel wooden oil tank, oil being used for fuel thereat. There are 4 wells at the power house, which are pumped by a rotary pump with a capacity of 250 miner's inches, equivalent to 2,250 gallons of water per minute. There are 5 other pumping stations situated at different points on the

ranch, equipped with four 20-horsepower electric motors and one 75-horsepower electric motor. The power for these electric pumping stations is generated at the main Corliss-engine plant, and there are about 5 miles of transmission line (poles and wire) from the generator to the respective electric pumping stations. There are 5 windmills and tanks, about 10 miles of cemented ditches and flumes, and over 2 miles of 16 and 20 inch steel pipe for conducting the water over the lands. There is a hotel building, 19 cottages, 1 large barn, 1 large stable and 6 small stables, 1 carriage room, 1 bunk house, 2 implement sheds, together with a number of woodsheds, chicken houses, etc.; also, 1 store building, with railway station, telephone, express office, and hay scales thereat. The ranch is thoroughly equipped and in first-class condition. There are about 300 acres in alfalfa, now producing well, and 300 acres seeded to winter wheat. The water is obtained from wells which, up to the present time, furnish an abundant supply for irrigating the 1,000 acres now under cultivation. There are now approximately 500 miner's inches of water developed by the pumping system.

All the land, except about 80 acres, lies on the south side of the railroad track, and there is not to exceed 40 acres of waste land on the ranch, the waste portion being a ridge of buttes, an extension of mountain spurs, in the southeast corner. With the exception of this 40-acre waste tract the land is very smooth and comparatively level. The soil is a decomposed granite, which is very productive, but there is a hardpan underlying a portion of this ranch at a depth of from 2 to 5 feet below the surface. There is no timber of any kind for fuel on this ranch, oil and coal being used by the owners for operating the steam plant and fuel for employees.

There is no question about this ranch, as it is equipped and now conducted, being an ideal and safe farming proposition, but it requires intelligence to conduct it properly. The steam power for generating the electricity for the pumping stations is a very expensive plant and requires skill and labor to operate it.

The Indian should, in my opinion, have lands that can be cultivated without having to obtain water for irrigation by such expensive means, which would have to be continued for all time to come in order to insure remunerative crops. It is true that water is now obtained by digging wells throughout this portion of the valley, but it is a pumping proposition, only recently inaugurated and not long enough in operation to demonstrate whether or not the underground flow is going to hold out and supply the numerous pumping plants which are now being put in throughout the valley.

This ranch is a model one, but the expensiveness of its successful operation is such that I do not feel justified in recommending it as a location for the Indians for whom homes are desired, who, as I regard it, should be upon lands that can be irrigated by their own efforts and successfully cultivated by themselves.

(10) *Potrero Ranch, Riverside County (3,500 acres, price \$350,000).*—This ranch is owned by Mr. J. W. Wolfskill, a wealthy Mexican, of Los Angeles, Cal., who is not particularly desirous of selling it. One thousand two hundred acres of this tract is a valley in the San Jacinto range of mountains, 700 acres are mountainous and of no value whatever except as a reservoir for storage of water, and 1,600 acres are in the San Jacinto Valley adjoining the foothills of said 700-acre mountainous tract. The 1,200 acres, known as the Potrero Ranch proper, is a basin-shaped tract surrounded by mountains, except at the outlet of the Potrero Canyon in the southwest portion. There are at least 900 acres of this 1,200-acre tract good agricultural land, all of which can be irrigated from springs within the tract. The 1,600-acre tract in the San Jacinto Valley is regarded tillable land and some of it is now under cultivation. A portion of it was being seeded to small grain when I visited the ranch, but it is a dry-farming proposition, the yield depending entirely upon sufficient rainfall, which is very uncertain in that locality.

The 1,200-acre valley in the mountain range, 900 acres of which are cultivable and susceptible of irrigation, is the best tract of land that I examined during my tour, in so far as natural advantages are concerned. It would make an admirable location for the Indians, but the owner will not dispose of this tract, nor entertain a proposition for it, except in conjunction with the 700 acres of mountain waste and the 1,600 acres of adjacent valley land. He at first asked \$360,000 for the 3,500 acres, but subsequently reduced his price to \$350,000, and stated that he would not take one cent less and did not care whether he sold his ranch or not.

If the 1,200-acre tract could be secured at a reasonable price, without the other undesirable portions, I would have recommended its purchase, but the price at which Mr. Wolfskill holds his ranch, \$100 per acre for the entire tract, the greater portion of which is very poor and some of it absolutely worthless, I regard as absurdly unreasonable and unworthy of further consideration for the purpose for which the land is desired.

(11) There are two other tracts of land situated in San Diego County which I did

not visit, viz, Mrs. Sarah M. Utt's, near Pala, and Mr. William Kinkead and others, in Moosa Canyon. (Exhibits 11 and 12.)

I passed through the southern portion of Mrs. Utt's property on my way from Pauma to Pala, and saw the general character of the country, which did not impress me favorably. Mrs. Utt's tract, containing 1,520 acres, is known as the Agua Tibia Rancho. She claims that 1,000 acres of it are tillable. There is a large orchard on the ranch, chiefly olives. This ranch adjoins the Pauma Ranch (Exhibit No. 6) on the west, which latter ranch I examined very thoroughly, and Mrs. Utt's ranch, from what I saw, is similar in most respects, other than her ranch contains very little valley land. The surface is rough, uneven, very rocky in places, and, as I was informed by Indian Agent L. A. Wright, who accompanied me and who had previously examined the ranch—also by Mr. Frank E. Salmons, who conducts a general merchandise store at Pala, about 3 miles from said ranch—the water supply is very limited, inadequate for irrigation of the tract or for its profitable cultivation, and that it was not adapted as a farming proposition.

Mrs. Utt at first asked \$75,000 for her said ranch when it was visited in October last by Agent Wright and Mr. Collier, the latter the special attorney for the Mission Indians, but she subsequently reduced the price to \$50,000, as shown by her letter of December 19 last to said Mr. Collier, which I herewith submit.

From what I saw of this ranch in passing through the southern portion of it, together with what I learned from Agent Wright and said Mr. Salmons regarding it, and my thorough knowledge of the Pauma ranch, which adjoins it, I do not consider it as adapted for farming or as a suitable location for the dispossessed Indians.

(12) The property offered by Mr. William Kinkead, as per Exhibit No. 12, is situated in a narrow canyon in the mountains, known as Moosa Canyon. I did not visit this tract, as I was informed by Agent Wright and others familiar with the locality that it was a narrow, zigzag canyon about 5 miles in length, with very little cultivable land, what little there was being in small patches; furthermore, that the water supply was very limited, which latter is shown by Mr. Kinkead's letter, submitted herewith, attached to the rough plat of the tract. Mr. Kinkead's letter refers to an excellent reservoir site for the storage of water for irrigating the tract, but, like so many other propositions of similar character in southern California, it only suggests what the future water supply might be and does not specify the approximate cost of constructing a system, which is a very uncertain and invariably expensive undertaking.

Mr. Kinkead offers his own land and certain other tracts adjoining, aggregating 1,620 acres, for \$34,000, but from what I learned of that locality I am confident that it is unsuitable and in no respect adapted for the purposes required.

The Indians of San Felipe, about 15 miles east of Warner's ranch, approximate 40 persons, and they are liable to be dispossessed through an action now pending in the superior court of San Diego County, Cal., and status of their lands being similar in every respect to that of the Warner's ranch Indians, recently decided against them, and if it is determined to provide for them now, the total number of Indians will approximate 250 persons.

If the number of Indians to be provided for now does not exceed 300 persons, I regard the Monserrate ranch (Exhibit No. 7), as possessing the greater advantages and at a minimum cost to the Government, and I believe that Dr. Robinson, the owner of said ranch, would consent to a reduction of \$5,000 from the price stated in his proposition, and that the property can be secured for \$70,000. To this amount an appropriation of at least \$30,000 should be added to provide building material, agricultural implements, etc., for the Indians, to give them a start in their new homes.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Inspector.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1902.

EXHIBIT 1.

NEW YORK CITY, *December 30, 1901.*

SIR: As per instructions in your telegram of the 26th instant, from Los Angeles, Cal., I am answering yours from San Jacinto, dated December 14, and received December 24, to you in Washington, care of the Interior Department.

Referring to that portion in your letter of the 14th, requesting me to advise you whether or not the owners will sell 3 miles in width by 4 miles in length of the

northeast corner of said (Warner) ranch, the acreage sold to embrace the Hot Springs, and if so, at what price? And if not willing to sell so small a tract embracing the springs, what is the lowest acreage they will sell with the springs, and at what price?

The owners will not sell any portion of the ranch in part less than a tract of 30,000 acres, which will embrace the springs. I now quote a letter that I wrote to Senator Bard on the 11th of November last in relation to the sale of the Warner ranch to the Government for a home for the Indians.

"SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 11, 1901.

"DEAR SIR: The owners of the Warner ranch have decided on this proposition: That if the Government wishes them to submit a proposition for a sale of a portion of the Warner ranch for a home for the Indians, they will sell 30,000 acres at \$7.50 per acre, reserving 13,460 acres, more or less, and in addition they want \$20,000 cash on account of an existing contract with Downey, Vail & Gates, which involves the pasturage of the 30,000 acres for cattle. This proposition will be open for, and must be acted upon, within sixty days after the convening of Congress, on the first Monday of this December, 1901. I inclose you a map of the ranch with the 30,000 acres marked off.

"The 13,460 acres we are holding for a reservoir site. If you have any suggestions to make or want to hear from me further on the above, I will be pleased at any time to communicate with you.

"Very sincerely,

"J. DOWNEY HARVEY."

"Hon. THOMAS B. BARD,

"Hueneme, Ventura County, Cal."

There is nothing further that I can add in relation to the situation, save that if the Government does not care to take this matter up immediately we will have to take steps to remove the Indians. The property is used as a cattle ranch, and we, of course, have to look ahead to keeping up our stock, etc. We have waited since last May for the Government to do something with the Indians.

I shall be here till the middle of next week. I am going to Washington for a day or two on some other business. If you care to see me in relation to the matter of the ranch and the Indians, I will be pleased to let you know where I can be found in Washington, or will call on you if you care to see me.

I send you a map of the ranch with the 30,000 acres laid off.

Very sincerely,

J. DOWNEY HARVEY.

Hon. JAMES McLAUGHLIN,

United States Indian Inspector, Interior Department,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT 2.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., December 9, 1901.

Mr. JAMES McLAUGHLIN, United States Indian Inspector, City.

DEAR SIR: We hereby offer the United States 1,148 acres fenced, being a portion of the Warner ranch. It is well watered, as shown by map herewith. Price, \$25,000. Title perfect.

Truly, yours,

GORDON & GOODWIN.

This property is owned by Governor Gage, present governor of California. It adjoins Warner's ranch.

EXHIBIT 3.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18, 1901.

Mr. JAMES McLAUGHLIN,

United States Indian Inspector, San Jacinto, Cal.

DEAR SIR: In re Pauba-Temecula Ranchos. Yours 14th instant at hand.

As requested, we inclose map of above tracts showing an aggregate of 37,971 acres. It would not be advisable to segregate the property in the manner you suggest, i. e., cutting out from 2,000 to 5,000 acres of the valley land, and, as a matter of opinion,

we believe it would be preferable for the Indians to occupy a tract of a somewhat diversified character affording them grain and grazing as well as irrigable lands. We might, therefore, consider a segregation on the blue line shown on inclosed map, and the westerly tract containing 10,285 acres, the easterly tract approximately 27,700 acres. We have heretofore quoted a price on the tract as a whole of \$250,000, but in case of segregation we would necessarily be compelled to ask a somewhat larger amount for the property, as the Indians would without doubt prove undesirable neighbors to future owners of the balance of our holdings, and the value of such property would be more or less depressed in consequence. We are disposed for the present to let the price of \$250,000 for the tract, as a whole, stand, or we would sell the westerly portion referred to for the sum of \$150,000, or the easterly portion for \$175,000, the question of apportionment of water between the respective tracts to be taken up as a matter of future adjustment.

We note that you have been over the property and have no doubt examined same carefully, but should you desire detailed information regarding same we will be pleased to furnish you with all data in our possession.

Very truly,

COSMOS LAND AND WATER COMPANY,
By WILLIAM M. SHELDON, *President*.

EXHIBIT 4.

TEMECULA, CAL., *December 31, 1901.*

Maj. JAMES McLAUGHLIN.

DEAR SIR: I got a letter from C. L. Dingley which I send you here. I also send you the relinquishment of my son, John Ludy.

Yours, truly,

JACOB LUDY.

FRUITVALE, *December 21, 1901.*

Mr. JACOB LUDY, *Temecula, Cal.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter dated the 18th instant duly received. I suppose the Government wants the land for a reservation of some sort.

I will take \$20 an acre for the land. That is less than it cost me.

Yours, truly,

C. L. DINGLEY,
P. O. Box 161, Fruitvale, Cal.

TEMECULA, CAL., *November 9, 1901.*

WILLIAM COLLIER, *Riverside, Cal.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter to hand and contents noted. I inclose a plat of my land that will give you an idea how it lays and where to find it on the map. There are 406.17 acres. The northeast corner is about 200 yards from the southwest corner of Loody's lot 15. The land I bought of Magee was part of his homestead, and all on the side of the hill, and has lots of good oak timber and two very fine springs that flow about 4 or 5 inches of water. The driest years water can be got in a great many places quite close to the surface, some places within 3 or 4 feet; there is also a lot of granite that is considered the best in this part; it also makes fine pasture. Lot F is mostly valley land, and water can be got all over it, I think, at a depth of from 20 to 30 feet. There are over 4 miles of fence. House has seven rooms, store, cellar, and foundation; porch on three sides; hall closets and bathroom with water under pressure; main part hard finish. Barn 32 by 40 by 20 feet; pine shingles; granary 18 by 30. There are over 600 feet of water pipe, 1,000 feet of redwood flume that brings the water to the buildings; two reservoirs. The ranch is well cultivated, and I think you know the quality of the soil. I have been here six years and have not missed one crop yet. The driest years were some of the most profitable on account of the high prices for farm produce. I have put this land up for sale at \$8,500 without the growing crop, and that is a very low price for this property, but I want to sell it, therefore I place it at the bottom.

Now, if you are doing any real-estate business, I would like to place this property with you for sale at the usual commission. If so, let me know, and I will send you photos of the buildings that will give a stranger a general idea of the surroundings. Now, this is not a very close description, but will give a general idea.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BELL.

This letter and small plat were handed me by Mr. Collier December 24, 1901.

McL.

TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CAL., *December 17, 1901.*

The DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C.:

Beg to offer for sale the lands mapped on the annexed plat for the use of the Mission Indians, to wit:

Jacob Ludy's ranch, situate 3 miles east of Temecula station, containing about 1,700 acres, with the improvements thereon, consisting of one frame dwelling 36 by 40 feet, one adobe warehouse 36 by 64 feet, one frame barn 44 by 80 feet, and other outbuildings. About 11 miles of 3-wire fence, also riparian water rights of 100 inches two days of each week and a continuous flow of about 40 inches additional, 800 feet of lumber flume, 75 acres of alfalfa growing, 20 acres of land suitable for alfalfa, in addition to above. There are 100 acres river bottom with growth of cottonwoods estimated at about 200 cords; 1,000 acres of this land is table land, 600 acres out of this is under cultivation, 500 acres level valley land, with a spring having a flow of 800 gallons daily.

The land not under cultivation is suitable for pasturage; price for this tract, \$34,000. Eighty acres of land on section 22, being Government land filed by John Ludy, 20 acres of which is level land, the balance hilly pasture. Two frame buildings, 12 by 16 and 16 by 20, and one small spring; price of improvements, \$250. Sixty-seven and one-half acres M. Machado place, appearing on yellow strip on map in sections 28 and 29, T. 8 S., R. 2 W., S. B. M., all level land and under cultivation. One frame building 14 by 22 feet, 1 stable 16 by 18 feet, and 2 other buildings all frame, 1 well 4 by 8, 55 feet deep, about 30 feet of water in well, the same curbed with 2-inch lumber; price, \$2,000. One hundred and sixty-five and one-half acres J. Welty ranch (brown), 50 acres under cultivation, 50 acres additional suitable for cultivation, 1 frame dwelling 14 by 30 feet; price, \$750. Sixty-seven and ninety-three one-hundredths acres C. L. Dingley (green) in section 28, 35 acres under cultivation, the rest grazing land. Mr. Dingley offered me this land two years ago for \$10 per acre, but I do not include the same now, but I am in correspondence relative to the matter with Mr. Dingley. Eighteen and one-half acres (blue) is Government land.

I respectfully submit the above for your consideration.

JACOB LUDY.

EXHIBIT 5.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., *January 3, 1902.*

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Esq.,

Indian Inspector, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I hereby offer the following tracts of land in the San Pasqual Valley, San Diego County, Cal., which you have recently examined, at the following prices, namely:

Owners.	Acres.	Price.
Myers, H. J.	^a 654	\$50,000
Gove, C. G., estate.	^a 437	16,800
Ward, Elbert.	^a 822	20,000
Ward, Cora B.	^a 140	^b 1
Agley, James.	^a 166	5,500
Olds, (Mrs. Ada R. and Nelson Olds), Lewis, Mrs. Julia H.	106	6,000
Roberts, Harriet A., Olds Brothers.	^a 363	16,000
Total.	2,688	114,301

^a About.

^b Equity (filing).

I am the duly authorized agent to negotiate the sale of the above tracts of land and to furnish good, clear titles to the same, provided these lands are selected by the United States Government as a home for the Mission Indians. My contracts with these owners to purchase these several tracts of land, any one or all, hold good during the present session of the United States Congress, provided, however, if any or all of these tracts of land be selected by the Government and appropriation made by Congress therefor, the additional time required to make and conclude the transfer is given. Inclosed find plat showing these lands.

Respectfully submitted.

R. MEREDETH JONES.

SECOND REPORT.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., *January 3, 1902.*

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Esq.,
Indian Inspector, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Referring to the land in San Pasqual Valley, San Diego County, Cal., which you lately examined for home for the Mission Indians, I beg leave to say that, complying with your request, I have looked into the land adjoining on these west of the tract owned by Mrs. Ada R. Olds and Julia H. Lewis and find that should lands in this valley be selected for the Indians the Government could buy any other land desired at a lower price than at present. The fact that small tracts in bearing fruit at the upper end of the valley, east of Myer's land, are held at from \$150 to \$250 an acre, and some sales made at these prices, makes it hard to get some of the lands at reasonable prices.

UNITED STATES LAND

In this locality indicates rough or mountain land, with possibly very small pieces of tillable land and springs in the ravines.

The list was taken from the assessor's books of March 1, 1901, when the assessment was commenced. There may be some squatters, but there wasn't any filings at that time. This land would doubtless furnish pasture, ordinary seasons, for the Indians' herd of goats, which is nearly the only stock they keep in this part of California.

The Olds Brothers' tract, on which I hold a contract, does not join any of the other lands at present under contract, and I thought best to designate on the map with an "o" and not in solid color.

In a written statement they claim 363 acres, 300 of which is plow land, 200 of that is level valley. Will raise corn, alfalfa, grain, etc. One year sold \$800 worth of alfalfa seed off it. Eight acres in fruit. Land fenced.

Buildings.—Consist of 2 one and one-half story frame houses, seven rooms each, cost \$1,000; barn, 36 by 40 feet, and outbuildings.

Water.—A mountain stream runs through the ranch its entire length; dry in summer, but water always at from 7 to 10 feet. Two wells, windmills and tanks, and water piped into the houses.

There is a farm of about 200 acres between this and the Ward land, which is owned by A. Montgomery.

Joining the Montgomery land on the east and the Mrs. Olds and Lewis lands on the west there is about 200 acres, making about 400 acres not contracted for.

Respectfully submitted.

R. MEREDETH JONES,
2053 Fifth street, San Diego, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., *December 18, 1901.*

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Esq.,
United States Indian Inspector, Los Angeles, Cal.

SIR: Referring to the tracts of land that have been offered to you in San Pasqual Valley, San Diego County, Cal., for the Warner's Ranch Indians, I beg leave to submit for your consideration a short report, as they appear to me. The valley, as a whole, has been considered one of the best as to quality of soil and best watered in the country.

The tract known as the San Pasqual ranch contains 654 acres, more or less, 150 acres of which is low mesa (table) land; balance valley.

Fence.—There are 5 miles of outside three-wire fence and 5 miles of inside three

and four wire fence dividing the land into some twelve fields, besides several small lots and corrals. The San Bernardo River or Creek runs through the place. There are about 100 acres in alfalfa. Four hundred acres are in cultivation, balance pasture and river bed; 2 acres in fruit (variety), and 7 acres in raisin grape that produced 4 tons this year. Timber for wood and fence posts on banks of the creek.

Water.—Is from springs near the river bed at the upper or east end of the land. During ordinary dry seasons there is a constant flow, estimated at 300 miner's inches.

A 16-horsepower gasoline engine and rotary pump of a capacity of 325 miners' inches is used in very dry years and at times to raise the water a few feet to some land not reached by natural flow. There are $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of wooden flume.

Buildings.—Consist of one-and-one-half story frame ten-room house; storehouse, 12 by 18 feet; creamery, two stories (lower, cement; upper, frame); woodhouse, 16 by 16 feet, two stories, frame; machine shop, 10 by 40 feet; blacksmith shop, 10 by 16 feet; buggy shed, 14 by 16 feet; cow barn, 44 by 175 feet; horse and hay barn, 90 by 100 feet; also corner crib, etc. Buildings valued at \$5,500; insured for \$3,000. Schoolhouse and church on corner of land.

The ranch is used for a dairy. Renter furnishes his own stock, pumping plant, and tools and pays \$3,000 a year rental.

Owner values the ranch at \$50,000, including pumping plant and other personal property to the value of \$3,000.

GOVE LAND,

Of 435 acres; joins the San Pasqual ranch on the south; is inclosed with four-wire fence; 300 acres of valley land in cultivation; balance pasture. Santa Maria Creek runs through it, and is said to carry about 6 miners' inches of water in the dry season. There are 20 acres in orchard and 20 in vineyard. Two wells and windmill.

Buildings.—Consist of one-and-one-half story frame store building, much out of repair, but used as a dwelling; board barn and small adobe house. The ranch is rented for \$300 a year.

WARD RANCH.

This land joins the Gove land on the west. Assessor's books show it to contain 822 acres, 400 acres of which is valley and most of it tillable; balance hill pasture. There are 60 acres of evergreen valley pasture.

Fence.—Ten miles of wire fence, outside and cross. Two hundred and fifty acres of the valley would grow alfalfa.

Water.—The Bernardo and Santa Maria creeks join and run through it. The driest time this season the water was running for 60 rods, and water holes for stock not over 60 rods apart through the place; well, windmill, and also horsepower pump for irrigation.

Buildings.—Board barn, 50 by 50 feet; four-room board house.

The place brought in this year \$1,200—mostly milk sold to the creameries. Proper management would probably double it.

AGLEY PLACE,

Of 166 acres; joins the Ward land on the west and south. The 80 on the south is high mesa, 25 acres of it in pasture, 7 acres of eucalyptus grove, 10 acres in raisin grapes, balance grain land.

No water except in well.

Small board house.

The 86 acres on the north of Wards is fine valley, except 2 acres in creek bed (San Bernardo River); 20 acres in cottonwood and willow pasture; balance in alfalfa or grain.

Water.—Can be got at 8 feet. Well and windmill. Water right in a ditch, and pond for stock in creek.

Buildings.—Four-room house and double barn, each part 20 by 24 feet, with driveway between.

LEWIS AND OLDS,

Of 104 acres, more or less; joins the Agley land on the north; is all valley, in cultivation, and fenced.

Water.—Right in a ditch; two wells, windmill, and tank. Soil on this and Agley said to be extra fine. There are about 15 acres in alfalfa. The land extends from the river to the high ground, and, taken with the Agley and Ward lands, controls the water flow from hill to hill.

Buildings.—Two-story house, new, 30 by 30 feet, 8 rooms, cost \$1,200; barn and cow stable, etc.

These lands with a capable manager to direct the labor that the Indians can furnish ought to relieve the United States from any further expense, even to the agent's salary. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very truly, yours,

R. MEREDATH JONES.

EXHIBIT 6.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., December 9, 1901.

Mr. JAMES McLAUGHLIN,

United States Indian Inspector.

DEAR SIR: We herewith submit map, authority to sell, and description of the Pauma rancho, which we hereby offer to sell to the United States for the sum of \$60,000 United States gold coin, the said rancho containing about 13,300 acres, less 250 acres heretofore conveyed to the United States for the use of Mission Indians.

We also inclose letter of introduction to occupant, who will show you the premises.

We shall be pleased to furnish you any additional information regarding the premises that you may desire.

Yours, truly,

GORDON & GOODWIN.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., October 1, 1901.

Messrs. GORDON & GOODWIN,

San Diego, Cal.:

This will authorize you, as my sole agents, to sell the Pauma rancho, situate in San Diego County, Cal., and containing about 13,300 acres of land, excepting therefrom the 250 acres heretofore conveyed as a reservation for Mission Indians by Francis Mora to the United States of America, by deed of date the 18th day of August, 1893, and recorded on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1895, in book 236, page 472 et seq., of the Records of Deeds in the office of the county recorder of said county of San Diego, for the sum of \$60,000, United States gold coin, for which property I agree to furnish a good and sufficient deed, together with abstract of title, showing same to be free and clear of all incumbrances.

Yours truly,

ANTHONY D. MACH.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

The Pauma rancho is situated in San Diego County, Cal., about 55 miles north and east of the city of San Diego and about 15 miles from the railroad depot at Escondido; good county road to the rancho. It contains 13,100 acres of land, title to which is perfect; Mexican grant, confirmed and patented by the United States. There are about 8,000 acres of plow land, and of that 5,000 acres are valley land, especially adapted to the culture of alfalfa, corn, melons, raisins, walnuts, and almost every kind of fruit and grain; the balance is mesa or table-land, particularly suitable for oranges, olives, figs, grapes, etc. The remaining 5,000 acres are first-class pasture land, well watered, and commanding a large outside Government range. The rancho is as well watered as any in the State; the San Luis Rey and the Pauma Creek run for several miles through it, affording ample supply for irrigation; the Pauma Creek alone carries enough for irrigation of a vast amount of land by gravity, and also to run a small mill and electric plant. There are a number of fine, large springs besides, and the quality of the water is of the best. There is an abundance of wood for all domestic purposes on the river, creek, and pasture land. It is one of the best watered and fertile ranchos in the State, and well stocked with cattle, and a portion of the valley land put in alfalfa it would pay big interest on the cost of the property. Price, \$5 per acre.

GORDON & GOODWIN, Agents.

REAL ESTATE—PAUMA.

The Pauma rancho, in San Diego County, Cal., is situated in the Upper San Luis Rey Valley, about 55 miles north and east of San Diego city, and may be reached by the Southern California Railway to Escondido, thence by team, about 15 miles, on a good county road. One of the finest and best-watered ranches in the State, containing 13,100 acres (title perfect—a Mexican grant, confirmed by the United States).

The Pauma Creek, which flows into the San Luis Rey River, is a large and con-

stant stream. An Indian village is located on the banks of this stream, whose waters they use for irrigating purposes. The creek and river run for several miles through the ranch, affording ample supply for irrigation, further supplemented by several large springs of crystal water.

The land is adapted to the growth of vines and fruit trees in the highest perfection; 5,000 acres are valley land, especially adapted to the culture of corn, alfalfa, grain, and fruits; 3,000 acres are a mesa or table-land, particularly suitable for oranges, olives, figs, and the raisin grape; the remainder excellent grazing and bee range, with an abundance of wood and water.

This picturesque section has for years been the property of the Catholic bishop of southern California. Planted to trees and vines and properly cultivated, and stocked with cattle, horses, and bees, a princely income could be derived from this magnificent estate, or it could be converted into a thriving community, supporting many happy homes.

This beautiful ranch is now for sale by the H. C. Gordon Land Company, No. 1202 Fourth street, San Diego, Cal., who will be pleased to furnish our readers with further particulars, price, and terms, on mention of this magazine.

EXHIBIT 7.

Description of ranch owned by George W. Robinson, M. D., on the San Luis Rey River, in San Diego County, Cal., known and distinguished as and by the name of the Monserate Cattle Company. By Charles Clark, manager.

LOCATION AND AREA.

The ranch is located on the San Luis Rey River, 6 miles from Bonsall, 10 miles from Temecula, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Pala, and 8 miles from Fallbrook. It has a frontage of a mile on the San Luis Rey and extends through a beautiful valley toward Fallbrook, a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The west portion slopes upward through a fine hillside pasture to a high rolling grain table-land of 1,000 or more acres, and all within the confines of the old hunting grounds of the Indians of this portion of San Diego County. High mountains adjoin and protect the eastern side, and the entire area is 2,370 acres.

The entire cultivable land is fully from 1,800 to 2,000 acres, the remaining acreage being hillside pasture lands and a live-oak grove.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements consist of a two-story ranch house of eleven rooms, 31 feet front and 53 feet long, in good repair; a milk house 10 by 24 feet; a woodhouse; a water-closet; a circular silo 19 feet in diameter and 30 feet high; a combined wagon house, a granary, and blacksmith shop 25 feet wide and 71 feet long; a combined wagon house, cow stable, storage house, and harness room 62 feet wide and 113 feet long; a horse and hay barn 70 feet wide and 85 feet long; a large chicken house and yard; 12 stock corrals; also a two-room house, a cow stable, and well on the west mesa near the line. There is a pumping plant near the river containing an almost new 40-horsepower engine, cylinders, and pumps.

WATER SUPPLY.

The well at the pumping plant is a cased well of sufficient depth to render the supply of water inexhaustible, and the engine is capable of pumping a continuous full stream through a pipe 6 inches in diameter.

At the ranch house there is a well of unfailing water, another at the milk house, to which there is attached a windmill and 5,000-gallon tank. The pipes from the tank run into and feed 11 troughs for watering stock, besides furnishing all the water for house and dairy purposes. The stock referred to consists of 500 hogs, 150 milch cows, and 25 horses. There are also wells at hog pens and cow corrals 7 feet deep, containing 3 feet or more of water. Near the house on the west mesa is another well. Up the valley at different points there are two wells from 8 to 10 feet deep, containing 6 feet of water each, with a windmill and a tank of 5,000 gallons at each well, besides two unused wells in pasture lands. In addition to these there are six unde-

veloped springs in the pasture lands and near the oak grove. Through the oak grove runs a stream of never-failing water, abounding in springs which, if developed and dammed, would irrigate a large percentage of the valley land, if necessary. On the next mesa there are three small canyons which contain water and an undergrowth of sycamore and willows. Near the west line, on the grain table-land, there are several undeveloped springs which, if developed, would furnish an ample supply of water for domestic purposes. On the south the ranch line runs through the middle of the San Luis Rey River, giving an additional abundance of water. All of the wells have the same water supply the year around with constant use.

SOIL.

The soil through the valley is a rich sandy loam, from the river to the grove, dotted here and there with large willows and sycamores, besides other trees. Water is obtainable at any point at a depth of from 3 to 5 feet.

The soil at the mesa and table lands largely consists of decomposed granite, which is very fertile and holds moisture.

Alfalfa has and can be raised through the entire valley, and on the other cultivable lands can be raised all kinds of grain.

The live-oak grove referred to, with its springs and stream of never-failing water, covers an area of 150 acres or more, and is surrounded by fine cultivated grain land, extending to the ranch line.

FENCES.

The entire ranch is under fence of oak and redwood posts, with three, and in places four, rows of barbed wire, and with substantial gates at all openings. Seven hundred and fifty acres or more of the ranch is under hog-proof fence of redwood posts and seven rows of barbed wire.

The general elevation of the ranch is about from 275 to 300 feet in the valley and on the mesa from 300 to 325 feet, rolling up from the valley.

The roadway to the elevated table-land of 1,000 acres or more is of an easy ascent through the hillside pastures; the elevation is from 400 to 425 feet.

There are on the ranch ornamental and fruit trees, and all sorts of citrus and deciduous fruits can be grown.

All kinds of potatoes, beans, corn, and melons, besides all other vegetables, can be raised.

With the pumping plant over one-half of the entire valley can be irrigated, and with the springs and streams in the live-oak grove developed the whole upper portion of the valley could be irrigated or the water used for domestic purposes.

In addition to the live-oak grove, there are large shade trees of willow, sycamore, oak, eucalyptus, and cottonwood growing here and there.

In general, this is one of the few ranches in southern California which will bear the closest investigation as to possibilities of developing an abundant water supply.

Its general desirability as a ranch adapted to any and all farming, vegetable, and fruit-growing purposes appeals to anyone desiring such land.

CHARLES CLARK, *Manager.*

I offer the within-described property, exclusive of the personal property, which means cattle, hogs, horses, farming implements, hay, and grain, for the sum of \$75,000, lawful money of the United States, and I agree to give immediate possession, with a clear title to the purchaser, upon the completion of transfer. The pumping plant is not included in the personal property mentioned. It is included in the real estate, as also are the buildings, fences, etc.

GEO. W. ROBINSON, M. D.,
Post-office box 894, Los Angeles, Cal.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1902.

GEORGE W. ROBINSON, M. D.,
Hotel Catalina, Los Angeles, Cal.:

Referring to Monserrate ranch and price you offered it to Government, will you accept \$70,000 for said ranch? Wire answer care Interior Department.

McLAUGHLIN, *Indian Inspector.*

[Telegram.]

LOS ANGELES, CAL., January 14, 1902.

McLAUGHLIN, *Indian Inspector*,
(Care Interior Department.)

I will take \$70,000 for Monserrate ranch.

GEO. W. ROBINSON

EXHIBIT 8.

SAN JACINTO, CAL., December 17, 1901.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Esq.,
United States Indian Inspector, San Jacinto, Cal.

DEAR SIR: I hereby offer for sale to the United States the following described lands, situate in the county of Riverside, State of California, viz: Lots 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 133, 134, 135, 136, 144, 145, 146, and 147, as per map of the San Jacinto Land Association on file in the office of the county recorder of San Diego County, Cal., and Tract XXIII of the rancho San Jacinto Viejo, as per partition map thereof. These lands are in one body, and comprise 2,489.59 acres, and are shown in color on the township plat herewith inclosed. The price for same is \$15 per acre, \$37,343.85. Part of this land consists of lowland, which have always, in the dryest years, furnished a fair amount of pasturage, and besides is in the artesian belt, and artesian wells can no doubt be obtained on the land. The location of the land is very favorable for the Indians getting work on the outside, as it is in the center of the San Jacinto Valley, which is devoted to agricultural and horticultural purposes, and the work of the Indians is in great demand while the crops are being harvested and the fruit dried, and at other times they can always get work at cutting wood and other work.

Respectfully,

D. G. WEBSTER.

EXHIBIT 9.

RIVERSIDE, CAL., December 18, 1901.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Esq.,
United States Indian Inspector, San Jacinto, Cal.

DEAR SIR: As talked with you yesterday, we beg to submit for your consideration the following proposition:

We will sell to the United States Government our property located at Ethanac, Cal., containing about 1,650 acres, being the east half of the southwest quarter of section 10, except about 3 acres north of the right of way of the Southern California Railway; all of the southeast quarter of section 10, except 20 acres in the northeast corner and the railroad right of way; the northwest quarter of section 14, except railroad right of way; all of section 15; the southeast quarter of section 16; the west half of section 22, and the south half of the south half of section 21.

On this property is a small hotel; 19 cottages located on different parts of the ranch; one large barn with 44 stalls; one stable with 5 stalls, carriage room, etc.; one bunk house with 7 rooms; two large implement sheds, one with sleeping room for men above; six small stables, a number of wood sheds, chicken houses, etc.; five windmills and tanks. Domestic water is piped to the hotel and 10 of the cottages. Store buildings, with railroad, telephone, and express offices. Hay scales.

Of the land there are 300 acres well seeded to and producing alfalfa and 300 acres have been sown to winter wheat.

The irrigation system is modern and complete and the abundance of water already developed insures good crops and satisfactory results on the entire tract. There are now more than 500 miner's inches of water (continuous flow under 4-inch pressure) developed.

The power plant is contained in a building 55 by 110 feet and consists of a 350-horsepower Hamilton-Corliss engine, two 200-horsepower Babcock & Wilcox boilers, one Green's fuel economizer, one 175-kilowatt electric generator, one 3,000-barrel steel oil tank, one 1,200-barrel wooden oil tank.

At this power house are four wells, pumped by a Root's rotary pump with a capacity of 250 miner's inches (the equivalent of 2,250 gallons per minute).

There are five other pumping stations, equipped with four 20-horsepower electric motors and one 75-horsepower electric motor. There are more than 5 miles of electric transmission line.

There are also on the ranch more than 2 miles of steel-pipe lines, one-half of this being 16 inches in diameter and one-half being 20 inches in diameter.

There are also more than 10 miles of cemented canals and cement flumes.

We now have contracts with some of the adjoining ranchers and a water company to furnish them power for pumping. By increasing the power plant sufficient contracts could be made so that the profit from these outside contracts will pay for pumping the water on our ranch.

We offer this entire property for the sum of \$241,000.

Respectfully,

THE CHASE NURSERY COMPANY.
HARRY B. CHASE, *Secretary*.

EXHIBIT 10.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., December 24, 1901.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Esq.,

United States Indian Inspector, Washington, D. C.

SIR: We have one of the best pieces of land, in our opinion, to offer to the Government for a reservation for the Mission Indians that can be had in southern California, in every respect. It is situated in Riverside County, about 10 miles northwesterly of the town of San Jacinto, 5 miles southeasterly of the town of Beaumont, and about 12 miles northeasterly of the Government Indian school at Perris. It is also close to the new Sherman Institute at Riverside, being distant only about 25 miles, making it one of the most central locations as to work that can be had and at the same time close to the Government schools.

About 1,200 acres of the land is a valley to itself, shut off from the outside country by very rough hills, making it the more desirable for the Indian homes. The Indians would not be bothered with other people or other people with them, as they would be in almost any other locality.

This tract is all well watered, having large artesian springs, mainly at the upper side of this piece, where it can be carried in flumes or pipes over most of the entire tract. By a little development, water enough can be had to irrigate most of a 1,600-acre tract 700 feet below, which we will describe later on.

There are now two reservoirs on this 1,200-acre tract at the upper side—one that will hold about 18,000,000 gallons, and another that will hold about 1,500,000—and the locations of both are such that their capacity can be increased to double the amount at a nominal cost. There are other reservoir sites below other springs and above the tillable land that can be had with little cost. About 950 acres of the 1,200 are tillable, and can be reached by said water.

There are large quantities of wood on this place, such as cottonwood, willow, live oak, and greasewood. There is a house of 9 rooms, a barn that will hold 20 head of horses and 20 tons of loose hay, a blacksmith shop and other outbuildings, fences, and cross fences about the place, a vineyard of 2 acres and some other fruit trees. Three hundred and fifty acres of this tract has been farmed for grain and the balance is used for pasture, feeding about 200 head of cattle, 50 head of horses, and 200 head of hogs the year round.

This tract is situated, as we have mentioned before, about 700 feet above a 1,600-acre tract, being connected by Government lands which are very rough and mountainous. There are also Government lands on all sides of this 1,200-acre tract that are of such nature that they will probably never be taken up. The canyon leading down from the 1,200-acre tract (or Potrero Ranch) through the Government lands to the 1,600-acre piece is called the Potrero Canyon; and just before opening on to the 1,600 tract it forms a natural reservoir site with walls 100 or more feet high, and the outlet of which is less than 100 feet in width, all solid stone. At a nominal cost a reservoir could be made to store sufficient water, that would otherwise go to waste, through the winter, to irrigate the said 1,600-acre tract, leaving the flow from the 1,200-acre tract to be used thereon if needed, though we think that sufficient water could be developed on the 1,200-acre tract to irrigate this 1,600-acre tract without any reservoir.

This 1,600-acre tract is now farmed for grain, and by running a flume across the upper side of it the entire tract could be irrigated. There is now a small 2-inch well at the lower side of this tract, which is only 159 feet deep and flows a couple of miners'

inches of water. This well was only sunk for a test for artesian water and proved that it was there.

There is another tract of about 700 acres which has been lately acquired for its water value. It lies northerly of the 1,600-acre tract, connecting thereto, and running northerly up the canyon some distance to an elevation of about 500 feet, where now flows about 30 miners' inches of water without development. There are several small tracts of from 5 to 6 acres of tillable land on this piece, but most of the 700 acres is only valuable for its water.

This entire tract we hereby authorize you to offer and sell to the Government of the United States for the sum of \$350,000.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH W. WOLFSKILL.
ELENA P. WOLFSKILL.

P. S.—You may offer and sell to the Government of the United States the 1,600-acre tract and the 700-acre tract separately from the 1,200-acre tract above mentioned and described for the sum of \$104,000, reserving only the right of way through the 1,600-acre tract for a pipe line or irrigation ditch.

You will notice that there is somewhat of a difference between the price fixed upon the 1,600-acre tract and the 700-acre tract, and the price fixed upon these two tracts and the 1,200-acre tract together. This difference is caused by the conditions that would exist in the selling of one tract without the selling of the other, in regard to our other holdings near by.

JOSEPH W. WOLFSKILL.
ELENA P. WOLFSKILL.

EXHIBIT 11.

PALA, December 19, 1901.

MR. WM. COLLIER.

DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of December 13, will say that our place is highly improved and giving an income, and that the warm springs are of value. We have considered the entire matter and want to make an offer of the 1,000 acres constituting the Agua Tibia—water on both sides, all above land, ditches and ponds of value, and several thousand acres of adjacent Government land for pasturage that can only be reached by us—for \$50,000. There are also 80 acres, every inch under our water system, which have a flow of $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches water. The Colwells offer this land for \$2,000. We have the use of it now and it is valueless so far as water is concerned, except to Agua Tibia Ranch, as $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches is a bagatelle for so much land.

I think Mr. McLaughlin would find some advantages here that are found nowhere else, and certainly the Indians would have an immediate income and work for all. I speak now of only the Warner Ranch Indians.

Kindly forward my letter to Doctor Wright and Mr. McLaughlin.

Yours, truly,

SARAH M. UTT.

The price first asked for this property was \$75,000, which high price was considered too great and was therefore not examined by me as I passed through this ranch, but Mr. Collier having handed this letter to me to-day (December 24), I have concluded to submit it.

AGUA TIBIA RANCHO,
Pala, San Diego County, Cal., December 18, 1901.

MR. WM. COLLIER.

DEAR SIR: I inclose a formal offer of Agua Tibia Rancho, but I wish to say to you that I would like to sell at a lower figure now, only because I am called to S. D. by the serious illness of my sister, Mrs. Hamilton. She is suffering from a paralytic stroke. I am needed there. If I were free from the ranch it would help matters, but our ranch is a valuable place and a fortune is here.

Yours, etc.,

SARAH M. UTT.

EXHIBIT 12.

MOOSA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, *December 24, 1901.*

Colonel McLAUGHLIN.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will find a map of Moos, showing you how the land lays and where it is; also send a sketch that I marked out, which I think will give you some idea of the reservoir site, which is located in the southwest 40 of section 36. The water rises in section 1 and section 36; the dotted line on map represents it. This map contains about 1,600 acres of cultivable land and about 380 acres that can be irrigated. This land is in sections 26, 27, 35, 36. Sections 1, 12, 13, and 6 are all good grain and corn land and will produce a crop most any year, but can not be irrigated. All this land that is offered for sale is as good land as can be found anywhere. There is no alkali or inferior land in the whole lot, and I will guarantee it to be one of the best places in the State for a colony or reservation, for the reason that there is plenty good level land, plenty water, one of the best reservoir sites—almost a natural reservoir—which will only require a dam 50 feet high, 12 feet on the bottom and 100 at the top. This will store sufficient water to irrigate all the land described below, and that they will have all control of the water. There is never less than 20 inches of water flows over these falls in the driest years, and it rises in the creek as described by dotted line on map; also that there is plenty of wood and pasture land. The hills surrounding this land are most all Government land and furnish a great deal of feed for stock. This reservoir site has a watershed of 80 square miles, and of wet years there is sufficient water, if stored, to make a vast lake.

If it is necessary to have more land, it can be bought at the same price joining this on east and west in the same valley. The letter represents names on this map, as K for Kinkead and O for Onsby, and so on. If this map does not describe everything correct, let me know and I will look it up.

Hoping you will view this location as I do,

Yours, most respectfully,

WM. KINKEAD.

MOOSA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CAL., *December 18, 1901.*

Col. JAMES McLAUGHLIN.

DEAR SIR: I received statement yesterday, and as there is only a short time to do business in it is impossible to give a thorough understanding of this land business, but will state as near as possible the particulars. The valley or valleys is one continued valley, about 5 miles long and from a quarter to a mile and a quarter wide. The upper part of the valley is unirrigable; that is, it is higher than the dam site, but is level valley land. The lower part of valley is the most important, as it can all be irrigated. The dam site is about the middle of the two valleys and is a natural dam site. It has a solid rock foundation on which to build the dam and a very narrow gorge where the water passes through to the lower valley. This gorge can be dammed or built up high enough to make the upper valley a solid lake or reservoir, if necessary. The water and dam site is all on the land which is offered for sale. The reservoir site and all the water that can be utilized at present is on my land, but should a large storage system be required it would be necessary for it to reach beyond my line or land and take in a portion of Dr. Rice's land; but as it is all for sale, there would be no objection.

The upper valley contains about 800 acres and lower valley about the same. All the farms or ranches in the valley join one another, which, I suppose, would be of importance, and all will sell at about \$20 an acre. I think it a proper thing to buy out the canyon. I mean the upper and lower valley. Then the Indians would have everything to themselves; there would be no white families to bother. The canyon is surrounded by mountains, so no settler is apt to interfere. There is plenty of wood on the land, such as oak, willow, and cottonwood; also plenty of water to irrigate the whole of the lower valley, when stored. The land is very rich and productive, and will grow anything at almost any time of the year. I have been here since 1868 and have never known less than 20 inches of water to flow here the driest year, and after a wet winter there will be from 100 to 300 inches flow as late as July. I can not at present give a perfect diagram, but will see and write to all landowners in this neighborhood and try and get the exact number of acres and price. Should you want any information, write to me and I will try and be prepared to give you any knowledge you may want.

Yours, most respectfully,

WM. KINKEAD, *Bonsall.*

24 RELIEF OF CERTAIN MISSION INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

A BILL for the relief of certain Mission Indians of California, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase a suitable tract of land in southern California and to locate thereon such Mission Indians heretofore residing or belonging on the Rancho San Jose del Valle, or Warner's Ranch, in San Diego County, California, and such other Mission Indians as may not be provided with lands elsewhere, as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon. And the Secretary of the Interior may, at any time, in his discretion, cause the land so purchased to be allotted in severalty to the Indians located thereon, under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on the various reservations and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," approved February 8, 1887, in such quantities and to such classes as he may deem expedient.

-Sec. 2. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, in payment for said tract of land, provided that of said amount a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars may be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the removal of said Indians to the said tract, and in the purchase of such building materials, agricultural implements, harness, subsistence supplies, and other necessities, as may be required to properly establish the Indians at their new location.